

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

[It is with great pleasure that we comply with the request of a friend in publishing the subjoined letter of Mr. Wirt, to the Sunday School meeting lately held in Washington. The cause of religion, does not to be sure, stand in need of the influence of great names, to sustain its principles or advance its progress, but there is something cheering in the spectacle of the homage sometimes paid to its excellence, by those high in the favour and esteem of their fellow men, and whose opinions are received with attention and regard. The sentiments contained in Mr. Wirt's letter, do honor to his feelings as a true patriot, and will elevate his character higher than ever. We will not, however, by any remarks of our own, longer detain the reader from a perusal of this truly excellent letter.]

Ed. Gaz.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1831.

Dear Sir: I regret that it is not in my power to be with you this evening, that I might have united my humble efforts with those of our fellow citizens who will be present, in advancing this great and, as I believe it Heaven-directed cause. That "Liberty and Learning lean on each other for support," is a truth which has long been known to the wise, and of which we are all becoming convinced by fearful experience. It has been the ignorance of the people which has so long enabled tyrants to hold the world in chains; and they have never failed to burst them asunder whenever light has broken in strongly upon them. But if they are permitted to relapse into ignorance and its natural attendant, grovelling vice, tyrants will rise again, under the name of patriots, and we shall see the world replunged into Gothic darkness and despotism. It is not in the nature of things, that a popular government can long subsist, except among an enlightened and virtuous people; nothing else can shield them against the designs of wicked and intriguing politicians, who always come in the name and garb of patriotism, and, calling themselves friends of the people, cheat them to their ruin. Every effort, therefore, to enlighten the people, deserves the zealous support of every genuine friend of Liberty; and I hail, with unaffected joy the ardor with which this great and philanthropic plan, has been every where received. Viewed in a temporal and political light, merely, it deserves the strongest support from all who wish the continuance of our free and happy institutions at home; and when we see the effect that our example is producing on the world, the motive for our exertions rises to a far loftier and nobler sentiment. It is the cause, not of the United States only, but of the whole earth. It is the cause of man throughout the world; and who is then so poor and sordid of spirit, as to think only of himself, when the great question is, whether this earth shall be inhabited by enlightened and virtuous freemen, erect and firm on the basis of independence, or by hordes of ignorant, grovelling and prostrate slaves, hugging their chains and licking the dust from the feet of their oppressors? But in connexion with these great temporal benefits, your society has a still higher and holier aim—spreading the light of the Gospel and advancing the kingdom of the Redeemer.—In relation to the world at large, I believe that public virtue has no solid basis, but in Religion. I mean by public virtue, that which impels a man, in all his public acts, to look solely to the good of his country, without any view of personal aggrandizement. I believe that the fathers of our revolution, were for the most part such men. A great crisis called them out, and the common danger, as well as common hope, supplied a great motive of action—which held them together, and directed their united efforts to the liberation of their country. But the crisis once passed, and the object achieved, the natural

passions of man came into play and then came personal ambition, with all its disastrous retinue of faction, intrigue, injustice, barbarity, slander, contention and strife, until our whole country presents a scene from which every honest and peaceable man recoils, without a ray of hope, except from the power of the Almighty.—Private vice always keeps pace with public immorality. Principles and manners descend naturally from those who occupy distinguished places, to those who dwell in the humbler walks of life. This is an admitted truth in monarchies, and we have had experience enough to know, that it is extensively true in republics. One distinguished man is able to corrupt a whole neighborhood by his example and machinations; and the sphere of his pernicious influence becomes enlarged, in proportion to the eminence to which he has risen. The only correction is that which you seek to apply, and the plan is laid in the profoundest wisdom. Begin at the other end of society, with the rising generation, in the humbler walks of life. Plant in them the seeds of that Gospel, to whose power the world of civilized man bears evidence, and you raise up a great antagonist principle which will overwhelm corruption, though seated on high. The people in truth hold the upper place among us. They are the spring head, the natural fountain of all power. Purify the fountain and its stream will be pure. And what is there so efficacious, nay, what is there that has any power at all to produce such an effect, but the Gospel of this redeemer carried home to the heart by his spirit. Mere human virtue is a cheat—a scintillation at best, which we see continually extinguished by temptation. It has no power to resist the call of selfish ambition, and the tissue of vile means and agents which such an ambition never fails to employ. It may make a shew in public; but it has no power to resist the temptations which solicit the passions of man in private, and which have already poisoned all the springs of moral actions among us. Nothing less than the living conviction of an ever present God, before whom we are acting and thinking and speaking, and that we have a future state of never ending existence, dependent on his approbation, can impose a moment's restraint on the indulgence of human passion; and the formation of a new spirit within him, which will convert that restraint into liberty and privilege, and make the services of God his highest happiness, here, as well as his only sure hope, hereafter. This is the spiritual work of the Gospel of the redeemer, which has brought life and immortality to light, and furnish to man a motive and a spring of action, which enables him to tread the earth and all its vile pursuits beneath his feet; in the contemplation of that immortality to which he is hastening. With these sincere and deep convictions on this subject, it is delightful to anticipate the change that will, in all human probability be wrought by this great and magnificent scheme of Sabbath schools, in the rich and populous valley of the Mississippi. It is happy to see that there is nothing sectarian about it, but that the whole christian church unites in its advancement. And it is not less happy to see that the narrow spirit of political party, or of temporal dominion to the church, has no concern in this case: that the great objects in view are of universal concern, the diffusion of light and knowledge, and the deep and wide disseminating of that pure religion, without which human virtue degenerates into an empty show, or a hypocritical instrument of ambition. That this truly noble and benevolent plan may be placed under wise and judicious direction, that it may be crowned with success by Him alone who has power so to crown it, and that the kingdom of that Redeemer may come, is the fervent wish and prayer of

Your fellow-citizen,

WM. WIRT.

The Rev. Mr. Breckenridge.

Polish Society. The manners of the Polish ladies are more exquisitely

fascinating than those of all others. To prefer another city to Warsaw is impossible. There you find the most refined *ton* of Paris allied with oriental manners, the good taste of Europe, and the magnificence of Asia united, the politeness of the most civilized society with the plain unaffected hospitality of barbarous nations. Who would not admire a people whose external appearance is universally noble and prepossessing; and whose manners though plain and unassuming, are polite and cordial. In the cities you meet with good breeding and urbanity every where and in the country a good natured roughness prevails. The comprehension of the Poles is quick, their conversation light and agreeable, and their education has made them possessors of every talent. They have the gift of languages, are deeply read in general literature, eloquent and accomplished. Their taste in every thing is highly cultivated; they are admirers of the fine arts passionately fond of fets and private theatricals, and of their national dancing. Their dress is original; some of their customs extraordinary; their style of living magnificent. They are good and open-hearted, and very gratefully inclined. Jour. of a Nobleman.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Further particulars of the fate of Guerrero.

Messrs. Editors.—The attentive and continual perusal of the journals of this city, has convinced me that very erroneous opinions are entertained here about Mexican affairs, and especially about the causes of the assassination of President Guerrero. But it is in relation to the latter event alone that I now propose to communicate to you the contents of two letters received here by a friend of mine, per brig Virginia, from respectable persons, in order to warn you against the fallacy of the ministerial Registro Oficial of Vera Cruz.

Guerrero was peacefully living in Acapulco, constantly a stranger to the operations of the southern insurgents of the country against the government of Bustamante, although obliged to live sheltered among them, that he might not fall into the hands of his enemies, by whom he had been declared to be an outlaw. But Bustamante and his ministers, Alamau and Frazo, thinking that the destruction of Guerrero alone could cause that of all the democratic part of the nation formed in January last a secret contract with a Francisco Pitaluga then in Mexico, captain of the Sardinian brig Colombo, anchored in Acapulco, and an agent of the house of Giralamo Rossi, Genoa. Pitaluga was then seen to depart again for Acapulco. On arriving at Chilpancingo he was imprisoned, (probably in virtue of a previous plan concerted secretly with Gen. Bravo, residing there,) as a spy of Guerrero; he was tried and set at liberty, for want of proofs. He then proceeded to Acapulco to show to Guerrero an official copy of this sentence, as a title to his confidence and friend. Guerrero fell into the snare—they became intimate; they gave dinners to each other and finally Pitaluga invited Guerrero, together with Primo Tapia, Tavlitia, and two other persons, to a dinner on board the Colombo. There they spent a joyful day; the night approached; coffee was served in the cabin—when Pitaluga went suddenly on deck, shut the door of the cabin, cut the cable and set sail. The darkness of the night prevented the garrison of the Fort from perceiving the treacherous movement of the brig. She left the port in safety, and went and landed the victim at Hautulco, a small port of the neighboring state of Oajaca, where every thing was prepared to receive them.

A few days previous to this admirable *coup d'etat*, Bustamante had said to a friend of his in Mexico, "How much will you bet that before the end of this month (January) Guerrero will be in my power?"

The news of the arrest of Guerrero having reached Mexico a council of ministers was held to determine whether the affair ought to be

fore Congress, but it was resolved that Guerrero ought not to be looked upon as a more privileged person than any other criminal. There was, however, an individual who tried to save his life, by speaking of clemency and generosity to Vice President Bustamante; but behold the reply of this *Aero*: "When I drew the sword against the revolutionists, I threw the sheath away until their distraction should be complete. Who had more right to Mexican gratitude than Senor Iurbide, who did not cause a single drop of Mexican blood to be shed to sustain himself? But the *negro* (Guerrero) who has cost so much to the republic? Bustamante, Aleman, Frazo, and others, aim at the centralization of the Republic; that is at the consolidation of their throne."

## THE BOUNDARY LINE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Much dissatisfaction with the decision of the King of Holland is expressed in Maine. This feeling is not, however fully warranted. All that is wanted cannot be obtained in every case of arbitration. Much has been accorded in this instance. What remains will one day accrue to our Union in another mode.—Some of the Maine writers have bestowed uncivil epithets on the royal umpire—a proceeding unjust and indecorous. It cannot be presumed that he was partial to Great Britain. His decision was communicated at a time when he had taken much umbrage at her conduct in relation to Belgium.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, a qualified critic as to the geographical question of the North Eastern Boundary, says.—

"The leading points of the decision have been reported unofficially from Amsterdam, and from London. We know of no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of these reports. If they are correct, the umpire has divided the territory in dispute, between the two parties, making the St. John river the boundary line, and giving to Great Britain nearly 2,000,000 acres of the territory claimed by the United States, and to the United States nearly 5,000,000 acres of the territory claimed by Great Britain."

"The question appeared to be one which might be, with the utmost propriety, submitted to the arbitration of a friendly power. It was so submitted; and the decision is now made. We find from the language of the papers of Maine, and from other sources, that the decision is entirely unsatisfactory to the people of that State. It was not to be expected that it would be satisfactory, but we had hoped that whatever might be the decision, it would be submitted to with a good grace and in a becoming temper. We trust still that such will be the course pursued by the people of the State at large, though some intemperate expressions may be thrown out in some quarters."

"Admitting that the St. John is to be excluded from the description of rivers emptying into the Atlantic, we do not see that so reasonable a principle could be adopted for settling the controversy, as that of dividing the territory, to which, under the admission, each party had but an imperfect title. Admitting the justice of the principle, too, we have the advantage in the decision, by gaining the best part of the disputed territory, besides gaining two and a half times as much as is awarded to Great Britain."

**Street Preaching.**—An individual calling himself Adam Paine, wearing a beard which reaches nearly to his girdle, has been engaged during the last two or three days in riding about the streets on horseback, and preaching to such individuals as curiosity draws around him.—Yesterday he was rather roughly handled by some idle boys, who collected about him and perpetrated sundry annoyances as well on himself, as on the animal he rode; but this is not all; he seems to be annoyed by the police, who threaten to confine him, for gathering crowds to the injury of the public peace and decency. He seems, however, to be nowise ambitious of the crown of martyrdom.

tyrdom. He told a crowd yesterday who were around him near the Park that he was not in the power of the law, as he had not called them together; that he knew both the divine laws, and the corporation laws, bye laws and all. In conclusion, he recommended all to read a particular chapter in the scriptures, which describes the abominations of one of the ancient cities, and to apply the denunciation and denunciations, to our good city of modern Gotham. N. Y. Courier.

## BAD COMPANY.

The very sound of the expression, bad company, is painful to a pious and pious ear. The soul of the gentleman trembles at the idea of being the companion of the wicked. And who is the reach? He has many reasons for it. He has reasons which may be to time, and reasons which relate to eternity. He knows such company to be disgraceful. The wise and good judge of men by their company; and with them it is always counted disgraceful to be seen in the society of those whose character is stained. Evil company also hinders religious improvement: takes off the heart from God; gradually lessens the fear of sin; imperceptibly draws men into the commission of iniquity; and in this way, destroys both the usefulness and comfort of life. It has been the ruin of thousands and tens of thousands. By it multitudes have been led on to actions and crimes at the bare thought of which their souls once shuddered. By means of evil company, they have had their minds filled with fears, and consciences overwhelmed with horrors, and for one that has escaped by true faith and sincere repentance, there is reason to expect many have gone down to hell.

If therefore you value your credit and comfort in life, your peace in death, or your happiness in eternity, shun evil company as destruction; and remember, that under the idea of dangerous society, we are to include not only the drunkard, the profane swearer, the unchaste, or the dishonest; but likewise all who do not love God, and obey the gospel of Jesus Christ Lord, keep me near thyself.

**General Guerrero.**—The New York Mercantile Advertiser, after saying that the Mexican papers have not informed us of the manner in which this General was made prisoner, states on the authority of a private letter, that it is reported that he had chartered a Sardinian vessel at Acapulco, to convey him to a small port south of that place, in the possession of his partisans. The Sardinian captain, enticed by the expectation of a large reward carried him to another port privately informed the government authorities of the passengers he had on board and demanded the sum of 25,000 dollars for delivering him into their hands. After some parley the captain agreed to take 6000 dollars for his treachery, and Guerrero was thus delivered into the hands of his enemies. His subsequent fate is known. The letter states that he was tried and condemned by a Common Court Martial, of no higher rank than would be required for the trial of a common soldier.

**Behind Hand.**—An idle fellow the other day complaining of his hard lot, said he was born the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been behind hand. He believed it would have been fifty dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all!

This man belongs to the same school of wit no doubt with him who hired himself out to labor for life at eight dollars a month, with an agreement that he should have half his pay at the end of every month and the rest when his time was out.

Taunton Reporter.

A gentleman in Georgia advertising a farm for sale, says that thirty or forty bushels of bull frogs may be raised to the acre, and alligators sufficient to fence the track. Ag. Gazet.



## Political.

### POLITICAL POWER.

The following extract from Dr. Channing's Review of the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by the Author of Waverley, we recommend to the particular attention of our readers. We seldom find more important and interesting truths contained in the same compass. The writer is speaking on the subject of inordinate ambition and thirst for office.

#### EXTRACT.

This passion derives strength and vehemence from our country from the common idea, that political power is the highest prize which society has to offer. We know not a more general delusion, nor is it the least dangerous. Inflamed, as it is, in our youth, it gives finite excitement to political ambition. It turns the active talent of the country to public station as the supreme good, and makes it restless, intriguing, and unprincipled. It calls out from the bosom of the people a host of selfish competitors for the comparatively few places, and encourages bold, unblushing pursuit of personal elevation, which a just moral sense and self-respect in the community would frown upon and cover with shame. This prejudice has come down from past ages, and is one of their worst bequests. To govern others has always been thought the highest ambition on earth. We have a remarkable proof of the strength and pernicious influence of this persuasion, in the manner in which history has been written. Who fill the page of history? Political and military leaders, who have lived for one end, to subdue and govern their fellow beings. These occupy the foreground; and the people, the human race, dwindle into insignificance, and are almost lost behind their masters. The proper and noblest object of history, is, to record the vicissitudes of society, its spirit in different ages, the causes which have determined its progress and decline; and especially the manifestation and growth of its highest attributes and interests, of intelligence, of the religious principle, of moral sentiment, of the elegant and useful arts, of the triumphs of man over nature and himself. Instead of this, we have records of men in power, often weak, often wicked, who did little or nothing for the advancement of their age, who were in no sense its representatives, whom the accident of birth perhaps raised to influence. We have the quarrels of courtiers, the intrigues of cabinets, sieges and battles, royal births and deaths, and the secrets of a palace, that sink of lewdness and corruption. These are the staples of history. The inventions of printing, of gunpowder, and the mariner's compass, were too mean affairs for history to trace. She was bowing before kings and warriors. She had volumes for the plots and quarrels of Leicester and Essex in the reign of Elizabeth, but not a page for Shakespeare; and if Bacon had not filled an office, she would hardly have recorded his name, in her anxiety to preserve the deeds and sayings of that Solomon of his age, James the First.

We have spoken of the supreme importance which is attached to rulers and government, as a prejudice, and we think that something may be done towards abating the passion for power, by placing this thought in a clearer light. It seems to us not very difficult to show, that to govern men is not as high a sphere of action as has commonly been supposed, and that those who have obtained this dignity, have usurped a place beyond their due in history and in men's minds. We apprehend indeed, that we are not alone in this opinion; that a change of sentiment on this subject has commenced and must go on; that men are learning that there are higher sources of happiness and more important agents in human affairs than political rule. It is one mark of the progress of society, that it brings down the public man and raises the private one. It throws power into the hands of untitled individuals, and spreads it through all orders of the community. It multiplies and distributes freely means of extensive influence, and opens new channels, by which the gifted mind, in whatever rank or condition, may communicate itself for and wide. Through the diffusion of education and printing a private man may now speak to multitudes, incomparably more numerous, than ancient or modern eloquence ever electrified in the popular assembly or the hall of legislation. By these instruments, truth is asserting her sovereignty over nations; without the help of rank, office, or sword; and her faithful ministers will become more and more the lawgivers of the world.

From the *Lebanon (Ohio) American Democrat*.—If the facts stated in the following article be true, and it is not the first time such charges have been made against manufacturers, we think it is time for those who advocate the "American System,"—i. e. an entire prohibition, as many of them term it—to consider the effects which will necessarily follow from the establishment of their system. They should consider the influence which manufacturers possess over their hands, and the manner in which they seem disposed to use it. Will the most devoted friend of Mr. Clay pretend to justify such conduct? Will the most ardent admirer of his system pretend that it does not tend to the establishment of a wealthy aristocracy? Who can see that a man, "born and bred" in a manufacturing establishment, and knowing no other means of procuring a livelihood, will be completely dependent upon his employer? This is perhaps one of the greatest evils attending manufacturing establishments, and should not be overlooked. But the conduct referred to in the article below should receive the unqualified reprobation of all honest men; and those who are so lost to all moral principle, are unfit to belong to civil society, and should be scouted from the country.

We hope those who have been guilty of such base conduct, will be made to feel the force of public odium—to feel that they have offended the spirit of democracy—to feel that they have disgraced themselves, and are consigned, by public opinion, to the lowest degree of contempt.

*The American System.*—In Newark, at the late New Jersey election, most of the manufacturers, who employed from fifty to one hundred hands each, on the Saturday previous to the election, called their workmen together, and, after sitting with them, informed them, "that, if the Jackson ticket should succeed at the ensuing Congressional election, their business would be ruined, and consequently, they would have to discharge all their hands, and shut up their shops." Who can doubt the result of this base artifice? Their means of daily subsistence were at stake, if they refused to obey the mandate of their aristocratic masters." *Bath Advocate.*

#### From the Ohio Sun.

We hope our readers will bear with us for devoting so great a portion of our paper to the subject of *Duties and the Tariff*; but, when they reflect that this has been the theme of a portion of our citizens for several years, they will agree with us that it is time the subject was brought to a close examination. It is time the details were being settled, and that before the proper tribunal, the people. It is time that the practices of the vindictive and hypocritical leaders of the "American System" party were exposed, and the effects of their policy laid open to public view. Thousands of honest and well meaning men, who earn their living by the sweat of their brows, have been caught in this "American System" trap, while demagogues were riding them into office, and sporting on their hard earned labors. Our readers should recollect, and especially those who think themselves hardly able to take a paper, that, for every 70 lbs. of sugar they use, they pay a duty equal to the price of our paper—for every *seven* bushels of salt they use, they pay a duty equal to the price of our paper—for every 40 lbs. of coffee they use, they pay a duty equal to the price of our paper—for every five pounds of tea, they pay a duty equal to the price of our paper. We might continue to enumerate, but it is unnecessary. This drain from their pockets is imperceptible, but certain. Our object is to turn the tide of public feeling to its true interests, and, although knowing ones may vent their spleen at their exposure, we look for the people to sustain us. We ask for the articles on the sugar business an attentive perusal.

*Medical Lectures.*—At the commencement of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, held on the 24th ult. the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following young gentlemen from this State, viz: George Blackhall, Lawson F. Henderson, Robert H. Dalton, Thomas D. Parke, Algernon S. Perry, G. W. Caldwell, James K. Nesbet, Wm. L. Hogan, John Allison, Calvin C. Covington, Joseph H. Cheairs.

At the Commencement of the South Carolina College, which took place on the 18th ult. the following gentlemen from this State received the same degree, viz: Jas. F. Hardy, Walter A. Norwood, William C. Tate and William H. Trent.

At the commencement of the Transylvania University, Kentucky, the same degree was also conferred on the following, from this State: Charles W. H. Alexander, Swan P. Burnett, Nathaniel E. McLelland and Rufus A. Wallace.

*Compliment to Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler.*—It is stated in the Richmond Whig, that it is in contemplation of the friends of these gentlemen, in the General Assembly of Virginia, to offer them a public Dinner, "as a testimonial of the respect and approbation which their conduct on the Turkish Mission has inspired."

This Dinner, adds the Whig, in spite of the opposition of the Richmond Enquirer, and the insidious attempt made by it to represent it as a movement of the Clay party, "originated with, progresses under the auspices of, and will be consummated by, the friends of Jackson."

#### FROM THE REGISTER.

##### JACKSON MEETING.

A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Wake county, having met at the Court-House in Raleigh, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, to express their views of the administration of President Jackson, and take such measures as would promote his re-election.

The meeting was organized by appointing *Romulus M. Saunders*, Esq. Chairman, and *Henry M. Miller*, as Secretary. The Chairman very briefly and eloquently stated the object of the meeting.

*James Grant*, Esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the citizens of this county, in common with the freemen of North Carolina, repose undiminished confidence in the integrity and talents of *ANDREW JACKSON*, President of the United States, and believe that the leading measures of the Administration have fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends, and are eminently calculated to preserve in its purity our present democratic form of Government, being based upon the true principles of the Constitution and soundest national policy; and whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that the preservation of the great interest and civil quiet of our beloved country require the re-election of *ANDREW JACKSON* to the Presidency of the United States.

*Therefore Resolved*, That his moral energy, characteristic firmness and patriotic devotion to the principles of the Constitution, (manifested particularly in his veto on the Maysville Turnpike Road) merit our approbation and gratitude, and eminently qualify him for the discharge of the duties of the important and responsible station to which he has been called by the voice of the nation.

*Wm. H. Haywood*, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of promoting concert and union among the friends of the present Administration in this State, it is recommended to our fellow citizens in the different counties of the State to hold meetings for the expression of their will, and to advance the re-election of General Jackson.

*Alex. J. Lawrence*, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Corresponding Committee of seven, and a Committee of Vigilance of twenty-two.

*H. M. Miller*, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be forwarded to the President.

*Resolved further*, That the Editors of this city be requested to publish these proceedings in their newspapers.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*. *R. M. SAUNDERS*, Ch'n.

*H. M. MILLER*, Sec'y.  
*Committee of Correspondence.*—*Alex. J. Lawrence*, *William H. Haywood*, Jr., *William Hill*, *James Grant*, *William H. Mhoon*, *John C. Steadman* and *Henry M. Miller*.

*Committee of Vigilance.*—*Col. Allen Rogers*, *William B. Dunn*, *Charles L. Hinton*, *Newton Wood*, *Anderson Wilkins*, *Johnston Busbee*, *Willis Whitaker*, *Nathaniel G. Rand*, *Woodson Clements*, *Wesley Jones*, *Kimbrough Jones*, *William B. Hinton*, *Dr. Thomas Cottrell*, *Henry Jones*, *Henry McGehee*, *Thomas Roycroft*, *Henry Warren*, *James M. Mangum*, *Abraham P. Woodall*, *James B. Newsom*, *Durrell Rogers* and *David Holland*.

#### FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The strong hold for the argument for the tariff usurpation is the word "regulate," in that clause in the Constitution which gives to Congress authority to regulate commerce.

The connexion in which the word is used in the Constitution, proves that the power to regulate commerce is distinct from, and in addition to, the power to lay duties on imports. The word "regulate," in the Constitution, has a meaning which corresponds with the meaning of the equivalent word, "regulation," as it occurs in the proposition of Mr. Patterson, made in the Federal Convention, June 15th, 1787. I refer to the extract from the journal of that Convention, in the *Banner of the Constitution*, of the 28th of January, 1831, page 64. It there appears too plainly to be contested, that, at that time, the power to regulate commerce, or, in the phraseology then used, "to pass acts for the regulation of trade and commerce," was considered perfectly separate and distinct from the authority to pass acts for raising revenue." Had not the meaning of the word regulate, as

it occurs in this often quoted passage of the Constitution, not been controlled by its connexion with the context, it would have been most apparent, that it did not mean what the tariff party, whenever its members have the decency to refer to the Constitution, are compelled to contend that it did mean. In the Constitution, the power to make rules "for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," is not a power to lay a poll-tax or any other tax, on the soldiers or sailors. A power to regulate a school, does not authorize a school master to tax the scholars. A power in a moderator to regulate a meeting, does not authorize him to tax those who have met together. A power to regulate a congregation, does not authorize a tything-man to tax the congregation. A street commissioner, who has power to regulate the street, cannot tax those who walk in the street, or those whose houses are put thereon. In short, the tariff construction of the word "regulate," in the Constitution, violates the propriety of the English language—its authority is not founded on usage—is not sustained by any vocabulary—but rests solely on political necessity.

#### ANTI-TARIFF.

##### FROM THE NEWARK (OHIO) ADVOCATE.

It was once remarked, by a foreigner that American People were all statesmen. A portion of them, however, had not made much progress in the study of political economy, farther than the A B C of the science. And, notwithstanding their deficiency in knowledge, individuals have set themselves up as teachers in the political schools. It is a matter of some doubt whether these political charlatans produce much mischief by their practice; for the good sense of a discerning public will discover the pernicious tendency of their medicine, and throw it to the dogs. An instance of political quackery and ignorance of the country was recently exhibited by the Editor of a newspaper in Ohio, which is truly astonishing, even in this age of wonders; when a wonderful sea serpent has visited our shores—when a wonderful man has been elected to the Senate of the United States—and another equally wonderful man has been elected a Supreme Judge, by the Legislature of the good State of Ohio.

The Editor here alluded to gravely tells his readers that the Tariff has created a home-market for the agricultural produce of the West—and that Ohio flour has been sent to feed the New England manufacturer. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Tariff has created a market for flour. Every man who has been in the New England States, (and we happen to be one,) knows, that the people of that country have always (aye, before the tariff law was passed,) been supplied with flour principally from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Richmond—that the soil and climate of the part of New England are unfavourable to the growth of wheat—and that the mass of the people there generally eat bread made of rye and Indian corn, which is very sweet and good. It is to the canal, and not the tariff, that we are indebted for a New England market for Ohio flour.

There is no necessity for a resort to deceptive measures to sustain the Tariff in public opinion, if it is a judicious one. There is less necessity for such measures in Ohio, perhaps, than in any other State. It is deeply rooted here. Even those who do not understand its operation or effects are its advocates. "What is the reason," asked a very worthy tariff man, not long since, "that settlers have risen?" We gave him a Yankee answer, by asking him for the reason. He replied—"Because the protecting duty has been taken off these articles?" We in vain endeavored to persuade him that it was not so—and equally fruitless, we suppose, will be our efforts to convince the Editor of whom we have been speaking, that the tariff has not been the means of creating a demand for our bread stuffs in New England.

"Convince a man against his will,  
And he's of the same opinion still."

#### FROM THE EASTERN ADVERT.

When a combination of Despots chose to set up the unrighteous decree that all movements in favor of Liberty should be suppressed—put down at the point of the bayonet—they modestly christened themselves the *Holy Alliance*. When a gang of restless politicians leagued themselves with a class of aristocratic minded capitalists, to force upon the American people a system of policy, the direct and inevitable tendency of which is, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, they called their system *The American System*. Hence it is that the enemies of the people endeavor to impose upon them by mere names. We hardly know which to despise most, in the advocates of prohibition, the *gross expression* under which they are attempting to crush the laboring classes of society, or the disgusting insinuations they offer to their good sense, in thus attempting to blind their eyes with the dust of such contemptible fallacies.

#### RICHMOND, VA. April 2.

*Branching of the Court of Appeals.*—A bill has passed the House of Delegates for establishing a branch of

the court Court of Appeals, with the same Judges, at Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county. The pretensions of the Warm Springs, and Stanton, were pressed and discussed—but Lewisburg carried the day. The Court is to sit there during the months of July, August, and September, if the business cannot sooner be dispatched.—The line between the two Appellate Districts is the Blue Ridge. The Court is to sit at Richmond one hundred and sixty days, if the business should require it. The Delegates from the western country appear to be much pleased at this location of a Branch among them.—*Compiler.*

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### NEW-YORK APRIL 2-3 o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the packet ship *France*, from Havre whence she sailed the 18th of February.

We have our files to the 11th. A Havre paper of that date says, that a telegraph communication has been made at Lyons, that a serious REVOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT IN ITALY; that Reggio, Bologna, and Modena, had been overthrown, and that the Duke of Modena had been killed.

The Captain of the packet, who arrived says the news was confirmed previous to his departure.

The Deputies of the Belgian Congress had a solemn audience with Louis Philip, and read to him the proceedings of the National Congress offering the Crown of Belgium to the Duke de Nemours. The answer was, it is said, a refusal, accompanied, however, with very flattering excuses. A new arrangement, by which the Prince Charles of Naples should receive this crown is spoken of, in which case he would marry the Princess Mary, daughter of Louis Philip. This Prince is a nephew of the King of the French.

*Poland.*—The Polish Diet have issued a long answer to the proclamation of General Count Diebitsch, which is a spirited document, and which concludes as follows: "The Polish nation, united in its Diet, declares, that for the future, it constitutes an independent people, which has the right to confer the Polish crown upon him whom it shall deem worthy of it; upon him whom it shall judge capable of observing faithfully the principles which he shall have sworn to, and of preserving untouched the National Liberties." The declaration was signed unanimously by the members of the Diet.

The Polish Diet, by a vote of 83 to 13, had placed the Executive Power in a Commission of Five Members, composed of *Adam Czartorowski*, President; *Vincet Monjowski*, *Thomas Morawski*, *Stan. Bazykowski*, and *Jouckhim Letewski*. The *New Poland* newspaper complains that one only of these had a part in the late Revolution.

The intelligence from Vienna is, that every thing that capital is on the footing of war, especially against Poland, which is threatened with invasion at once from Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Prince Metternich is in close connexion with the Duke of Montebell, who, however, is watched closely by Marshal Maison.

On the other hand, the news from Constantinople by the way of Naples is, that the Grand Turk means to take advantage of the embarrassments of the Russians to withdraw from complying with the late treaty. The greater part of the Pashas of Asia are ordered to be ready for service in May. The greatest activity prevails in the Divan. Agas have been sent on missions to Albania, Servia, and Bosnia; finally the Sultan is said, is endeavoring to induce the Persians to act, so as to give employment to the Russians on that frontier.

Cardinal Capellari had been elected Pope.

#### Extracts from Foreign Journals received at the Office of the United States Telegraph.

##### To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1831.

Sir: The Duke of Nemours, son of Louis Philip, King of the French, is elected King of the Belgians!!!

I might here close my letter, and simply sign myself "your obedient servant, O. P. Q." I might do this in triumph; and yourself and your readers would admit my right. I might say to you, that I alone predicted this result, viz: a reunion of Belgium to France, when others sneered with scorn, and talked of the Holy Alliance treaties, of the "absurdity of the Belgian Revolution," of the "necessity for putting down the insurrection," of the "approaching interference of the Allied powers in favor of the Prince of Orange, and the house of Nassau," of the "impossibility of consenting to such an union," of the "wish of the people to return to the sway of the Prince of Orange," and of the "folly of attaching any importance to a mere play house of down!" has been the cry with some



to occupy the forts and strong places with Prussian troops," has been the cry with others. But as to a re-union to France! as to the Belgians dreaming of a French Prince, and a French Prince of the House of Orleans! why the notion was treated as absurd—as contrary to the interests, happiness, and wishes of the Belgian people; and the "slashing writer" has been left alone to pursue his course and his opinions; and now the readers of *The Morning Chronicle* find that "O. P. Q." is again right; and that the Duke of Nemours, son of Louis Philip, King of the French, has been elected King of the Belgians!



## Salisbury:

APRIL 13, 1831.

Why have our friends—the friends of the Union—the friends of the Constitution—the friends of American liberty, relaxed their efforts to annihilate that odious badge of slavery called the "American System"? Why have they lapsed into their opposition at this critical period when the true and genuine principles of our government are rapidly advancing upon the public mind? Why will they not stoop down to pick up the prize when it is at their feet. Fatal indifference! Wait not for it to be put into your pockets, but seize upon it when it is at your command and guard it faithfully. Is this the spirit which animates the bosoms of American citizens who were born in the cradle of liberty? Is it manly to make a feeble struggle for the recovery of their rights, and thus, in a desponding mood, to give up that for lost which, with unremitting exertion and firm determination, might be so readily regained? To what cause are we to attribute this mighty falling off from the determined and unbending spirits of our fathers who "toiled in the cabinet and bled in the field" for the establishment of our independence? What has brought about the degeneracy of the present times? Well, if you will be the slaves of tyrants, slaves remain. We abhor oppression in any shape, whether it be supported by the dread of the tyrants power to shed the blood of his subjects, or whether it be sanctioned by the constitution and laws of the country. We detest slavery in every form, whether it be effected by the horrors of bloody warfare, or whether it be acquiesced in by the pliancy and credulity of the debased and the ignorant, and have also the same sanction of the constitution and laws. The power which makes the tyrant, whether single or many-headed makes the slave at the same time—the worst of all slaves—the willing and unresisting slave. Come forth, such of you as have spirit and courage sufficient to sustain you, and plant yourselves round the standard of constitutional liberty and surrender it only with your lives. We want not the timid and time-serving in our ranks, who would either be slaves for money or freemen for money. We want such only as can say, "give me liberty or give me death." To such hands we can commit the palladium of our rights with the most perfect safety, and the firmest reliance for its protection from the aggression and insults of our enemies. We call upon the friends of the Union—upon the defenders of the constitution—upon those devoted to the cause of liberty and independence—upon those who would protect the poor and the many from the rapine of the few and the rich—upon those who value the efforts and achievements of their forefathers—upon those who feel interested in the fate of their offspring and upon those who value their own safety and happiness to join us in effecting the destruction of the "American System." The enemy to our free institutions and the destroyer of all political equality. How are we to accomplish the destruction of this enemy to our freedom and equality? By the sword of rebellion? By taking arms into our hands and slaying our fellow-citizens? By exterminating the friends and supporters of the American System? No. In this way we would only entail the evil upon our posterity forever which we designed to remove. We have no such violent purposes in view. We aim not to make converts by the sword. "Truth is mighty and will prevail," is a maxim as true as it is ancient. We would convince the minds of the people by reason and argument. When the people were convinced of the mighty truths which would be spread before them we would then invite them to take the reins of government in their hands or to substitute new rulers in the stead of those who aided in abridging their rights and privileges or connived at their unlawful assumption. It is only necessary to enlighten the minds of the people to convince them that the majority of an assembly of three hundred men in Washington City are despots and rule the nation according to their own will—plundering the South to enrich the North—Oppressing the poor to exalt the rich. These are the truths we want exhibited to the minds of the people that they may reform their government and its rulers.

We have selected several articles for the benefit of our readers from papers published in a quarter of the country whose sympathies have not heretofore been enlisted for the tariff, with a

view to show them what rapid changes have been effected in the public mind since that subject has been brought before the people and its merits thoroughly discussed. We know that the disciples of Mr. Clay claim the West as being decidedly friendly to the "American System." We do not admit this claim now. The time has been when we would not have contested its justice. Public sentiment in the West has been purged of its errors and impurities, and the constitution is now in a fair way to survive the evil designs of its enemies. How simple is the truth and reason of the argument that the present tariff imposes unequal and oppressive burthens upon our citizens? How can it be otherwise when its rates are so disproportionate, and when no regard is had to the fact that one section of our country consumes double the amount of several articles of considerable value, and upon which the heaviest tax is laid, that is consumed in any section of the United States of the same extent of territory. These are articles the consumption of which is almost entirely confined to the Southern country. There are articles again whose consumption is confined principally to the Eastern and Northern States. But is the tax imposed upon these articles proportioned to or regulated by the duties imposed upon articles of Southern consumption chiefly, and which would, in that way, balance each other? To answer this question it is only necessary to examine the tariff. It will be found the import duties bear with double the weight upon the South and West that they do upon the North and East. This proposition is susceptible of the clearest proof, which has been so repeatedly exhibited to our readers that we will not tire their patience by a repetition of them. The articles which we have copied into our columns reveal the truth (apart from the circumstance of inequality) that the duties upon the most essential articles of consumption are extravagantly high—not called for by the present prosperous state of our finances, and corrupting in their effects upon the morals of the community. We would invite the close attention of our readers to the several articles under our political head with an assurance that they will be amply repaid for their trouble.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
**EXAMINATION IN STATESVILLE.**  
On Thursday the 31st ult. the examination of the Female School in Statesville under the instruction of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell took place in the Presbyterian Church. A numerous and highly respectable audience assembled from the adjacent country, and from neighboring counties to witness the literary exercises on the occasion. The young ladies were examined in Reading, English Grammar, Parsing, Geography with the use of Globes, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mental Arithmetic, and History Ancient and Modern, sacred and profane. Their prompt, and with few exceptions, accurate answers for several hours to almost numberless questions connected with the subjects to which they had devoted their attention, afforded ample evidence of ability and fidelity on the part of the instructress, and of diligence and laudable improvement on the part of her pupils. While the humbler studies, which are needed every day, and which unhappily are in most instances, but poorly taught in our common schools, had not been overlooked; it was very manifest that the young ladies had made valuable acquisitions in some of the higher and more ornamental branches of Female Education. They exhibited numerous specimens of Composition, of Painting and of Needle work, highly creditable to their industry and talents, and gratifying to their Parents and friends. The audience was also favoured with several interesting performances in Sacred Music. It was truly delightful to see so many of our daughters and sisters unite with so much propriety, their voices in celebrating the praises of our God and Saviour. When a Teacher of suitable qualifications directs her unwearied efforts to improve the manners, to sweeten the dispositions, to purify the hearts and to expand and invigorate the minds of her pupils: How gratifying to all the best and noblest feelings of our nature to witness her distinguished success. Mrs. Caldwell has under her instruction, young ladies from Burke, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rowan, Mecklenburg and freedell. This circumstance, in connection with the number and character of those who attend her examinations: and who so far as our knowledge extends, express much gratification with the rapid advancement of her pupils, in the various branches of useful and ornamental education, cannot fail to place Mrs. Caldwell's School still higher in the confidence of an enlightened community. The moral and religious, as well as literary advantages enjoyed by the members of "Harmony Hall" the salubrity of its location, and the moderate prices of Board and instruction unite to secure for this flourishing institution, an increasing share of patronage. A PARENT.

March 7th, 1831.  
At a meeting of the Merchants and other citizens of the town of Concord, the following resolutions were entered into on the subject of the currency.  
Resolved, that after the first day of May next we will neither receive nor pass any bill of any other than our own State, of a denomination less than one dollar.  
Resolved, further that after the same period, we will not pass any of the treasury notes of this State, and after the first of September we will not receive or pass any bills of any denomination less than one dollar.  
Resolved, further that as soon as practicable we will procure specie change to supply the place of the cent bill currency.

**Apprentice.**  
MARRIED, on the 24th ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. Thomas Rymer to Miss Fanny Hill.  
In Cabarrus county, on Thursday the 3d ult. by Muke Hunt, Esq. Mr. John Wood to Miss Catherine Cook.

**DIED.**  
In Charlotte, on Tuesday the 12th inst. Marshall T. Po's, Esq. Attorney at Law aged

about twenty six years. In the dawn of manhood, with the brightest prospects before him, he has been removed from time to eternity, leaving behind him a numerous circle of relatives and friends to lament that one possessing so many qualities to fit him for the practice of his laborious profession and for the social enjoyments of life, should have been spared so short a time to practice the one and enjoy the other.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Salisbury, April, 13. Cotton clean, 86 a 63, flour 84 1/2 to 3, corn 65, beef 2 1/2 to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 1 1/2, sugar 10 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 on a 32 a 35 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box - 810, 30 feet 83, iron 5, butter 8.  
Camden, April, 9. Cotton 5 1/2 a 8, flour 5, out of the wagons, Camden Mills, 87.50 a 8, wheat 81 1/2, corn 75, a 80 oats 30, salt 75, whiskey 50 a 62 1/2, bacon 9 a 10.

## NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

**J. MURPHY**  
Is now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy GOODS, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extensive lowness of price will be presented to them. J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. Sm179  
April 16th, 1831.

**THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN STATESVILLE**  
Will again be opened on the second Monday in May. It is apprehended that by that time the Academy Building will be completed. And an additional number of houses opened for the reception of Boarders; And should the School be so large as to render it necessary, Mr. Caldwell will aid as superintendent. 67th M. A. CALDWELL.

**LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st day April, 1831.**  
Wm. G. Beard  
Henry Beaker  
Richard Brinkley  
Andrew Crane  
John Calloway  
Eli Corroll  
Mitchel Davis  
Rachel Davis  
Christian Disker  
Barbara Easter  
Daniel Evan  
George Fusor  
Nancy Hall  
Joseph Hoover  
Christian Hepler  
Jonathan Haines  
John Jones  
Phillip Mock  
Joseph Murphy  
Wm. Warland  
John Livengood  
Barbara Livengood  
Daniel Lollin  
Richard Lollin  
Alexander Owen  
Frederick Peck  
Alfred Peace  
Abraham M. Potts  
Elizabeth Richard  
John Rouch  
Sarah Smoot  
Susan Sears  
Eli Smith  
Jacob Skim  
Levi Sink  
Michael Swaim  
Peter Snider  
Wm. Stout  
Christian Stuckenger  
Daniel Sullivan  
David Smith  
John Shaft  
John Simpson  
Buckner Upchurch  
Hiram Ward  
Wm. Wadsworth  
Jonathan Ward  
Thomas Ward  
Elizabeth Weaver  
Francis Williams  
Frederick Wober  
Burrell Wood  
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.  
**THIS** is to warn all persons whatever against trading for a note of hand of Forty Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable to Rachel Hermon of the County and State aforesaid, for we do not intend ever to pay said note—for said note has become void by contract and it may be she or her agent, may try to trade or pass said note, as they are not willing to give it up. ELIJAH HUFFMAN, GEORGE HUFFMAN.  
April 11, 1831.

**Sale of Land for Taxes.**  
Will be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 16th day of May next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax due thereon for the years 1828, and 1829.  
340 Acres given in by Joseph McConaughy for Betsey Locke.  
116 Acres given in by Henry Verble, 64 do do by Humphrey Lister, 100 do do by James Townsley, 100 do do by Joseph Agle, 106 do do by Robert Huland, 106 do do by Wm. Rainy, 212 do do by Mathias Swisher, 113 do do by McCoy Gillespie, 146 do do by Wm. Foster, 31 do do by Eli Campbell, 100 do do by John Dickey, 84 do do by Samuel Luckey, Sen. for Armed Lucky.  
130 do do by James Cowan Executor of John Cowan dec'd.  
Sold by F. SLATER, S'r.  
April 9th 1831.

## NEW YORK, WHOLESALE CLOAK, Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 1-2, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No. 138, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONANT,  
No. 131, Pearl St. New York.

**TRANS.**—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances, or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at his Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 1379  
New York, April 16th, 1831

## Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber, grateful for the past patronage which he has received from an enlightened public, solicits its continuance and hopes by his attention to business to merit it. He has in his employ a number of first rate workmen and a good supply of plank and other materials, which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in the above business on the shortest notice, with neatness and durability and on the most liberal terms. His shop is one door above Mr. Jones' Tavern where he would like to receive the commands of his customers and friends. WM. R. HUGHES.  
N. B. One or two journeymen of steady habits wanted at the above business. W. R. H.  
W. R. HUGHES, also, continues to carry on the Windsor Chair making Business in all its various branches at his old stand. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of well made Windsor chairs both GILTED and PAINTED which he will sell low for Cash or Country produce. 66th

## Notice.

On Tuesday the 19th of April, (being the Tuesday of our county Court,) I will sell at Public sale, at the Court House in Concord, a negro man, the property of John E. Mahan, dec'd.  
N. B. All persons indebted to said dec'd who do not settle their accounts at or before our April court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection. ROBT. MCKENZIE, Ex'r.  
March 30th, 1831. 267

## COWAN & HAGUE, TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention. Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application. Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58th

## State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

**February Sessions, 1831.**  
**DANIEL CLARY vs. Christian Good**  
man: Attachment Levied &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6-69  
JNO. GILES c. c.

**EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.**

## Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to John Murphy for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by bank account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time. JAMES B. HAMPTON, Agent.  
Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 69th  
N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

## HEAD QUARTERS, Salisbury, March 28, 1831.

THE Officers composing the 1st division of the 63d Regt. of the Militia of N. C. are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury on Friday the 22nd April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs, for drill. By order of the COLONEL. 4167 B. CRAIGE, Adj.

**MY HOUSE,** (the late office) on the Corner of a few yards north-west of the Court House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry, grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63rd  
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

## FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES. Salisbury, April 2 1831. 65th

## CIRCULAR.

Office of American & Foreign Agency for Claims, NO. 49 WALL-STREET. NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1831.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it concerns, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has been established, under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to, in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed. Applications addressed to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New-York. 3m74  
AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

## State of North Carolina, SHERIFF'S COURT.

**February term, A. D. 1831.**  
**ISAIAH COE vs. Henry Suter: Original** attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6-69  
JNO. WRIGHT c. c.  
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, d. c.  
**JOB PRINTING,** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.



## POETRY.

FROM THE ADVOCATE.

The accused is a wife whose husband is at sea, and who is in prison, for a debt which she can not pay, or prove her marriage—and more—no funds wherewith to see a lawyer to secure her release.

### THE WIFE'S LAMENT.

Shine on, fair—thy ray to me,  
Shine on, fair—thy ray to me,  
Thy shine is all I need in vain;  
The pang of grief—of destiny—  
Shadows the night, thy glorious reign.  
Away—beyond the sparkling sea,  
Journey—beyond, my only one,  
And I am, sweet one, from thee,  
To grope a cell, unblest, alone!  
This cell—my home—in dreams, art near,  
When I break this grated wall,  
And I remember scenes once dear,  
When I spread round her murky pall.  
This cell—my home—my rest—my grave—  
I never sold by reckless crime;  
Pursue the ocean's purest wave,  
Because I am, where'er thy clime.  
I sing, dear one, thy favor'd song,  
Thy mellow twilight spreads—  
Happy, though the rich one's wrong  
Lies heavy o'er our injured heads.  
I sing, dear one, in other days, the tuff  
Of bloom and fade where, still, I lie,  
Close to the murmur of von surf,  
Then sleep beside me, when you die.  
This cell—these bars—forget them then,  
But still remember all our bliss,  
Recall the blinding ills of man,  
To crush us, up to happiness.  
My song is done—the swan's last lay,  
The dying note of her, once thine,  
And as it flows to heaven away,  
Its tone is thine, and thou art mine.

## Store to Rent, AND Lands to Sell.

I WILL rent or sell the Store house formerly occupied by H. W. Conner and John F. Brevard, Esq. and more recently by myself; situated 3 miles from Beattie's Ford in Lincoln County, on the Yorkville road. Attached to the place is a comfortable dwelling house, good barns, Cribbs, a good well and well house, &c. and every other convenience for the comfort of a family, the Store house is 40 feet long and is in good repair for a Store, on this tract there is 423 acres, about 100 acres of which is in good farming order with meadows, &c.

Also, I will sell a tract of Land in the county of Iredell, adjoining the lands of Givens White, Genl. E. Davidson and William McJimmey's white house, containing 423 acres. This is a very fine tract of land and situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the county of Iredell. Also a tract of land situated 3 miles from Beattie's Ford and 1 mile from the Catawba Springs, containing 306 acres, adjoining the lands of Geo. Robt, Rich'd. Proctor and others; this is a good tract of land and in a most excellent neighborhood.

Also, 100 acres on Mountain Creek in Lincoln County, known as the Fisher tract, adjoining Charles Beattie, Thos. McCorkle and others. Negroes will be taken in exchange for the above lands and a liberal credit can be had either by application to the subscriber or to D. C. Foster in my absence. 670  
W. S. SIMONTON.  
Catawba Springs, March 27, 1831.

### TAILORING BUSINESS.

#### Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Segur, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of Cutting, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.  
Oct 1835.

## Fifty Dollars Reward. LOST.

A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthett's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward. JOHN A. MERONY.  
February 12th, 1831.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, April 1st, 1831.

Ethered Allen John Allen Hiram Allen K. R. Burchhead 2 John B. Bird Stephen Bailey Michael Brown Daniel Biles Louis Bealer Hira of Hu Brundley Joseph Baringer William Barber Mr. Dunbodie Duncan Campbell George Caughanour Call Campbell Mary Cope Phillip Cope Rev. Briton Caper David Caughanour Thomas Craig John Carlton or Thos. Christopher James Daves Benj. F. Duncan Ford Dyjurnett Clement Dismukes Samuel Davidson Mary Dent Abraham Fary Mary S. Edwards Charles Fraley John Freeman Herman Fisher A. E. Foster or Hy- Ellis John Gode Henry Goodman Francis Gibson Charles J. Gee John G. Gorvon William Gray Leonard Garver 3 Joseph Grange 2 Christian Gregory Orlando Hurd 4 Thomas Huger Andrew Holtzouser 2 Annaline S. Howard John Hartman Daniel Huff Wm. B. Hawkins 3 Thomas Hatcher Jesse Holmes Saml. Hughey Henry Hill William Harris	Moss James 2 John Johnston William Joney Achilles Jeffress Rev. Wm. G. H. Jone Ralph Keeler David Knop Charles F. Lippard Henry Lippard George Lingie Eleanor Leach Mathew B. Locke 2 Fulton Lodge 4 Berry Mann Frederick Miller John Mathewson Dibersham Mann Robt. H. Moody Felix McCruan George Miller Tobias Miller Moses Owens Phillips Owens Priscilla Peeler 2 William Plaster Jacob Pool N. H. Rountree Dr. G. A. Rose Robert Reynolds Charles E. Rothe Louis Robling Henry P. Robinson Charles A. Savage J. Stickney 3 William P. Stockdon Catherine Stout Saml. Smith Jacob Stirewalt John Stirewalt Benton Starke Catherine J. Smith George R. Swink Rebecca Smith Elija Smallwood Gerhard Sholenburger Adam Troutman Elizabeth Travis Thomas Todd Saml. D. Tompkins Wm. E. Troy R. A. Torrence, Esq. Daniel Verble Fanny Winders Joseph Williams Charles Woolner Philip Yost.
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SAM'L. REEVES, P. M.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincoln, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Jacob Arnst Frederick Arnst Miles Abernathy 2 Benj. Abernathy John Hookout John Beards Francis Baily Capt. Beam 2 Henry Beanie 2 David Bailey John Biles Jacob Burns Mathias Baringer Jephia Clark Joseph Carpenter Daniel Conrad Henry Couble John Cook Capt. Cline Eclair P. Coulter Henry Den David Den Soliman or Frederick Deits Peter Edleman William Fulenwider Samuel Favel John Goodson 2 Jeremiah Goodson Robert Goodson Robert Givens Elizabeth Huggins Jacob Hoyle or David Ramsour Hent Michael Herman Jacob Hass 2 David Henkel Wm. Huffstuble Oliver Holland David Huit Mr. Hynes James Hansel Jacob Hoyle Eli Johnson Jacob Keener Joseph Kiser Jacob Link George Lewis Cheancy Law John Lecher John McGinnis Gilbert Milligan Benjamin Miller Elihu Moffit	Robert Mendenhall Wallace McDonald James McClung Mary Perkins John Pollard Barney Penke Joshua Powell Jacob & J. Plunk Jacob Plunk 2 Jacob Reinhardt D. Ramsour Michael Rudani George Reinhardt Henry Rudasil, sen. John Reinhardt Col. John Ramsour John Roberts Adam Reep Michael Reep William Richards Christopher Riser Jesse Robinson Henry Rudasil John C. Smith Lemuel Sanders Arch Spray George Seagle 2 Mr. Speagle Peter Stamey Abraham Smith Daniel Seagle John Stines Adam Seagle Mathew Stroup or Robert Wilson Philip Shuford W. Sullivan Edward Sanders John Stamey Peter Seapoch Baith. Thomson Jacob Thornburg Daniel Troutman Margaret Vandike Wilkins Wilman 2 Isaac West Conrad Weaver Mary Wilkison Joseph Willie Joseph Wilkison Frederick Williams James Witherapoun Lindsey C. Weaver John Wacaster George Wacaster.
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CHARLES C. HENDERSON, P. M.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Morgan, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Bouchelle John E. Bishop Edward C. Brown Wm. James Solman Baucum Eschiel Craig Dr. Wm. J. Conley Allen Cashien, Stage Driver Davis Jas. Duckworth John Elliott Thos. or Miller John English Isaac	London John Martin James D. McGinney Dr. John P. W. McGinney Col. Wm. 3 Poor Edwin Penland Elizabeth Stickney Jeremiah Stacy Rev'd. James Bettor Adams Jr. Whitney Sarah Watson Sarah
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R. C. PEARSON, P. M.

### WANTED.

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and in the confidence, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to.

A. RUIS  
AND  
GEO. FRALEY.  
Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831.

## EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Henrietta Alexander Jacob Barringer Neamiah Bonham John Barringer John Bain Jacob Boston D. H. Bryon 2 John Clark Thos. Carter 2 David Coulter Jas. Davis Miss Jane Dixon Wm. O. Fleming John Furr John Gibson George A. Gray Wilson Goodnight Henry Goodman Jacob Goodman John C. Hays Abraham Holtzman. Ross Justice Valentine Kestler John Long 2 Jacob Leonard Wm. Lowden John Liron Mathias Litlicker Thos. Motley 4 John McKenzie 2 George Medlin Catherine McKee 2 John Means Abraham Misenhamer 2 George McFarland Miss Julia McKenzie John Neisler	John Neal R. P. Oaks Moses Orsburn Nathan Phillips 2 Henry N. Pharr Robert Pickins John Folk Mrs. Louisa Phifer Nathaniel Peabworth Wm. Parham Mrs. Sarah Pharr Miss Ruth L. Reed Rev. John Robertson John Ridenhour Dani. Russ Joseph W. Rogers Dani. D. Ridenhour Experience Ridenhour Aron Ridenhour Thos. Rowland Marcus E. Reese Miss Sarah Stirewalt 2 Secretary of Stokes Lodge 3 Martin Stough Miss Nancy Stewart Jacob Stirewalt Hiram Smith Peter Troutman George Tucker Hryant D. Thomas Isaac West Joseph M. Welch Ithmael Williams Edwin Willford Dr. Alex. Wilson. 3168 D. STORKE, P. M.
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## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Stateville, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Moses Alexander William Averit Jacob Bostian Elizabeth Ballard Richard T. Brumby Newton Crawford Rag Chambers P. Caldwell Thomas Chillee Hubbard Causey 2 Geo. F. Davidson 2 Mrs. Naomi Ellis David Gray 2 Robert S. Gracy 2 Rev'd. D. Gould Samuel T. Houston Miss Margaret Hart Mrs. Elizabeth Hart Mrs. — Horton John Hall Mathias Harkey Maxwell Hall Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson Mary King Henry B. Kelly William King Mrs. Mary Long Daniel Lewis Dyson Lovelace Zachod Leach Mount Moriah Lodge 2 James F. Moore John Mayhew Joseph W. Mardock	John Morrison (Hatter) Abner McHenry James L. McKee Hugh L. McKee Murdoch McKay James Nicholson John Norwood James Nichols Joseph Oliphant 2 Daniel Pivler Robert Phillips William J. Phillips Elkenah Palmier Norman Pittbone Rev. William Quellan Rev. William Richards John Reynolds Mrs. Nancy Reid Eli Ramsour Charles Shelton Joseph Scroggs John Stuart William Stevenson David M. Stevenson Rev. Mr. Talley Robert Vick Isaac Welch 2 Christian Weisner William Warren David Wadkle Rev. Hugh Wilson Aaron Woolworth Thomas Woods Mrs. Margaret Watts W. KERR, P. M.
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## State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY TERM, 1831.

THOMAS W. WILSON vs. Daniel Ward. Original Attachment Levied on the lands of Samuel Hicks and he summoned Guaranties. It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Daniel Ward the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Daniel Ward be and appear at our court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead or reply to issue otherwise judgment by default final, will be entered up against him. 6:69  
Test: JAMES ERWIN c. c. c.  
PRICE ADV. \$1.75.

## State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

### February term, 1831.

WM. J. PARKS vs. David C. Martin: Land levied on, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. On motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford on the second Monday of May next then and there to plead or reply or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6:69  
JNO. WRIGHT, c. c. c.  
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, d. c.

## State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

### Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY vs. Jonathan E. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3mt69 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. c. c. &c.

## The Thorough Bred Horse AERONAUT,



### WILL stand this

season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance. Aeronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gait; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64:1  
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

## Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises. 46:1  
GILES FOSTER.  
November 20th, 1830.

## \$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from my plantation near Cheraw, on the night of the 3d instant, a black horse, 6 years old, about 16 hands high, white hind feet, shod before, and shoes recently taken from his hind feet, is a pleasant saddle horse, and when moving holds his tail a little to the left side.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the rogue and the return of my horse. 3168  
K. C. DUBOSE.  
March 30

### Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of Rowan County Court, made at February Session 1831, I shall expose to public sale on Friday the 13th of May next at Mocksville, Rowan county, six Negroes belonging to the Estate of — Robinson, Dec. for the purpose of making distribution among his distributees. F. SLATER.  
April 5th, 1831. 5:70  
PRICE ADV. \$1.50.

## Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified, at July term of Montgomery county court, 1830, as administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Moss, dec'd. I hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6:68  
DANIEL HARRIS, Adm'r.  
PRICE ADV. \$1.75.

## State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

### Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1831.

JOHN MOSS and others vs. Williams and wife Mary: Petition for the Sale of the real Estate of Robert Moss, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury that the defendants appear at our next superior Court of law and Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery at the Court-House in Laurenceville on the first Monday in September next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. 6:68  
Test: JOHN CHRISTIAN, c. c. c.  
PRICE ADV. \$1.75.

## State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAMUEL STANFORD to the use of Isaac J. Thomas vs. the heirs at Law of William Parks. In this case it appearing to the Court that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at Law of the said William Parks lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury to be and appear at the next county Court, of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to show Cause, if any, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment of execution, against the real Estate of Wm. Parks dec'd. or Judgment will be entered according to crifa. 43:1  
Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.  
c. c. c. &c.

## A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 330 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be as follows: 3mt69  
April 1st, 1831.

### Cotton Gin

THE subscriber respectfully informs the friends of Davidson, and others, that he continues to carry on in Lexington, the business of making GINS, equal to any manufactured in the States; indeed, his Gins are preferred by those who have tried them. He has found a ready sale throughout the extent of country. His prices shall be able as at any other shop in the country. All orders will be promptly attended to. Repairing of Gins will be done on short notice, and in the most substantial manner by the public's humble servant, HENRY A. CLINGMAN.  
Lexington, May 26th, 1830.

## State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAM'L STANFORD to the use of Charles Harris' Executors vs. the heirs at Law of William Parks, dec'd. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at Law of said William Parks, lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, to be and appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to show cause, if any, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment of execution against the real Estate of Wm. Parks, dec'd. levied on or judgment will be entered according to crifa. 46:1  
Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.  
c. c. c. &c.

## State of North Carolina,

HOWARD COUNTY.

### February Sessions, 1831.

EDWARD CRESS vs. Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one half Lot on main street in Salisbury part of Lot No. 5, and Lot No. 10, adjoining. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6:69  
JNO. GILES c. c. c.

## State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

### February Sessions, 1831.

JOHN MURPHY vs. Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one House and Lot in Salisbury on main street next to the Jail Lot. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6:69  
JNO. GILES c. c. c.

### Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 10 years of age, very intelligent, he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.  
October 16th, 1830.  
H. P. The Georgian, Savannah: the Tobacco, Columbia, S. C., and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

## BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.